Y. SUPREME COURT.-ROBERT S. N. SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT S.
NOYES against EDWARD BOYCE, Vincent J. Trylor and Thomas A. — Ross Ray and Albert Ray, H. M. Sweeney, William H. Edvs. Jeseph T. Price, John S. Price, John B. William H. Edvs. Jeseph T. Price, John S. Price, John B. Price and Victor Du Pout, The Mechanics' Bank at Whitington, Price and Victor Du Pout, The Mechanics' Bank at Whitington, and of Columbin, The Rank of the Metropelis at Weshington, and of Columbin, The Bank of the Metropelis at Weshington, and of Columbin, The Bank of the Metropelis at Weshington, and to Samuella, Thomas Davis.—Samuella, For the hereby summoned and required des notations below to survey the completin to this action, which will be filed in the of the survey of the Chy of the City and to serve a copy of your Hall in the City of New York, at the City See of the Chy to New York, and to serve a copy of your Hall in the City of New York, and to serve a copy of your thall produced by the Samuella of the Samuell

BARNEY, HUMPHREY & BUTLER, The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York afore-aid, on the 20th day of January, 1830.

BARNEY, HUMPHREY & BUTLER, Plaintiff, Attorneys.

Palenter The Palenter Palenter

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF QUEENS. ERASTUS THOMAS against ANNIBAL DEMOSQUERA, ideew Lewrence and Richard Bush.—Summons for Relief.— om. net served.)—To the DEFENDANTS and to each of them: (Com. net served.)—To the DEFENDANTS and to each of them:
You are hereby summond and required to answer the complaint in
this action, which was filed in the effice of the Cierk of the County
of Queens, in the town of Jamaica, in the said county, on the 18th
day of December, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the
said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 8 Wall-st,
in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of
this sum moon on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and
if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid,
the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief
demanded in the said complaint.—Dated, Dec. 19, 1877.
THERASSON & BRYAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

d23 law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—County of Kings.—CALVIN E. HULL against DE WITT LINN and DARIUS
A. GOODYEAR, survivors of Charles C. Waterhouse, deceased,
Lavisia G. Waterhouse, widow of the said Charles C. Waterhouse, Joseph F. Peudleton, and Evellue F., his wife.—Summons
for relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant EVELINE F. PENDLETON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer
the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of
the Clerk of the County of Kings, a* the City Hall, in the City of
Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of you answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 41 Wall street, in the
City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this
animons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you
fail to answer the, said complaint within the time aforcasid, the
plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, November 14, 1857.

BRAINARD & RICE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

New Pork Daily Tribune.

KANSAS.

ANOTHER CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. The following bill for a new Constitutional Convention has been introduced into the Kansas Territorial Legislature. This Convention is to meet at Topeka on the third Monday in March, and it is said that the Constitution will be framed and submitted to the people in time to be sent up during the present session of Con-

Reas:

AN ACT entitled "An Act to provide for the Election of Delegates to a Convention to form a State Constitution."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas as follows:
That an election shall be held throughout the Territory of Kansas on the first Tuesday in March, A. D. 1836, for the election of delegates to form a Constitution for the State of Kansas, a copy of which Constitution, so framed, shall be forwarded, immediately after its ratification by the people, to Congress, properly certified by the President and Secretary of such Convention framed, shall be forwarded, immediately after its rati-fication by the people, to Congress, properly certified by the President and Secretary of such Convention preparatory to admission into the Union as a sovereign State.

SEC. 2. The Convention shall be composed of sixty members, and the Territory shall be divided into Districts, and the Delegates apportioned to said Districts as follows:

iriets, and the Delegates asportioned to said Districts as follows:

Leavemorth, 7; Atchison, 4; Doniphan, 5; Brown and Nemaha, 2; Marshall, Washington and Clay, 1; Riley, 2; Potawataniel, 3; Calhom, 2; Jeffersen, 2; Johnson, 2; Douglas, 7; Shawnee, 5; Richardson, 1; Davis and Dickinson, 1; Lykins, 3; Fanklip and Welles, 2; Bockindize, Wise and Bueles, 2; Indian and Coffey, 2; Anderson, 1; Liun, 3; Bombon, 1; Allen, and Woedson, 1; Greenwood and Hunter, 1; Godfrey and Wisson, 1; Dorn, McGee and Arrspaboc, 1.—60.

SEC, 3. The several Precincts in each county shall be fixed and their boundaries and places of voting established, and the Judges in each appointed by the Commissioners, selected by the Governor, under an act entitled "An act submitting the Constitution "framed at Lecompton, under the act of the Legisla-"tive Assembly of Kansas Territory, entitled "An act "to provide for taking a Census and of election of "Delegates to a Convention, passed February 19, "1857," as follows:

Leaveworth County: Adam Fisher, S. N. Latta and Geo. W. Leaveworth County: N. K. Schab Max and I. T. Hereford.

Leavenworth County: Adam Fisher. S. N. Latta and Geo. W. Leavenworth County: Adam Fisher. S. N. Latta and Geo. W. Purkins. Atchison: Chas. F. Kob, Caleb May and J. T. Hereford. Reference of the County of the Coun Blachiston. Brown: Orville Root, Thomas J. Drummond and Milliam C. Foster. Nemaha: Thomas Newton Royal U. Torrey and C. Beurre. Potawatamie: Robert Wilson, Urish Cook and A. Jackson Chapman. Marshall: J. M. Middleton, W. S. Blackburn and J. E. Clardy. Riley: J. M. Morris, Dr. A. Hunting and Geo. Möntague. Calhoun: Abram Ray, Wim. Owens and Dr. Geferson: Wim. Grisby, Jease Newell and I. Hollinsworth. Shawnee: A. Pelly, W. S. Gaylord and Elliot Carrier. Cofey: Wim. R. Saunders, S. M. Parsons and H. McMalom. Woodson: Charlet Cameron and John Woolman. Richardson; James Fletcher, S. T. Ross and S. A. Baldwin. Breckindige: Dr. E. P. Bancroft, E. Goddard and Wim. Grimiley. Madison: A. D. Graham, S. C. Brown and Harmon G. Elliott. Johnson: Benjamin Dare, Joseph Mathews and James D. Allen, Lykinsell, H. H. Williams, John Yelton and Dr. W. Heiskell. Linn: David Sibbett, E. Barnes and Dr. J. H. Barlow. Bourbon, Dorn and McGee: B. C. Newton, John Hamilton and Gov. E. Ranson, McGee: B. C. Newton, John Hamilton and Gov. E. Ranson, McGee: B. C. Neston, J. B. Abbot and James Blood. Franklin: Jacob A. Marcell, P. P. Elder and J. A. Reid. A. M. Arny, Allen and Greenwood; J. A. Coffee, Watson Stewart and Wm. B. Marchall. Wise: T. S. Huffacker, E. Mosjer and S. M. Hays. Hunter: E. R. Zimmerman and Dr. Wiebly.

Skc. 4. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners,

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners, hereinbefore provided for, to give public notice, by posting written or printed bills in at least three public places in each precinct in their average. places in each precinct in their several counties, of the time and places of holding such election, stating the names of the persons selected as Judges, at least ten days before the day designated in this act for elec-

on of delegates.
SEC. 5. The Judges of each election precinct shall provide a ballot-box, and appoint two clerks, who, as well as said Judges, shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe an oath discharge of their duties, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, which may be administered by either of said Judges, faithfully and impartially to discharge their duties according to law and the best of their abilities, which said oath or affirmation shall be at-

tached to and accompany the returns.

SEC. 6. The voting shall be by ballot. The Clerks shall keep correct poll books and tally lists, showing the name of each voter. After the close of the polls the Judges shall proceed publicly to count the ballots, and shall make out a correct tabular statement of the result and shall carrier the same and within two result, and shall certify the same, and within two days forward by the hands of one of said Judges the original poll books and tally list to the Sheriff of said county in which said election shall have been held; and it shall be the duty of said Sheriff, within ten days thereafter, to deliver all such returns to the Governor, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 7. A failure to discharge the duties of Judges of Election, under the sixth section of this act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment of not less than three months or both, at the discretion of the Court. Such failure on the part of the Sheriff shall be punished by fine of not less than two hundred dollars, and a forfeiture of the effice, or imprisonment not less than six mouths, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC, S. Any voter shall have the right to challenge any person offering to vote, and any person so chal-

SEC. 8. Any voter shall have the right to challenge any person offering to vote, and any person so challenged shall be compelled to answer all questions touching his right to vote, or whether he shall have voted at any other precinct during the same day; or evidence may be introduced to impeach his testimony, for which purpose the ludges shall be empowered to administer oaths, and if satisfied that he is attempting to vote fraudulently, the judges shall exclude his vote and arrest him without warrant, and deliver him to the sheriff of the county in which he offers to vote, the sheriff of the county in which he offers to vote, and upon trial and conviction of an attempt at fraudabest voting he shall be punished in the same manner as is prescribed by law for the punishment of fraudu-

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the Governor, the President of the Council, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, or any two of them, to examine and

Representatives, or any two of them, to examine and give certificates of election to the persons having the largest number of votes in the respective districts.

S.C. 10. The delegates thus elected shall assemble in Convention at Topeka, in the Territory of Kausas, on the third Mendey of March, and proceed to frame or adopt a State Constitution, and to take all other measures which, in the judgment of said Convention, shall seem proper for the full organization of a Scate Government, by providing for the election of a Legislature and State officers.

SEC. 11. Said Committee shall, after the formation or adeption of a Constitution, cubmit such Constitution to a fair and impartial vote of all the male inhabitants of the Territory over the age of twenty-one years, being cirizeus of the United States, or having lawfully decurred their intention of becoming such, who shall have resided thirty days in the Territory of Kanses, and ten days in the precinct in which they shall offer to vote. shall offer to vote.

SEC. 12. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent

with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 13. In all offenses arising under any of the provisions of this act the probate courfe of the several counties shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction, and shall bave the same powers in summoning juries, and in all other matters appertaining to the arrest, trial, conviction and runishment of such offenders as trial, conviction and punishment of such offenders as are now by law vested in the district courts in cases of felony. In case of refusal on the part of any pro-bate court to issue writs under this act, or in any manand court to issue writs under this act, or in any manner to proceed, process may issue from the probate
court of an adjoining county. Warrants may issue
and commitment be made before justices of the peace,
but the probate courts shall also have power to issue
writs of arrest, and commit all persons charged with
volating any provisions of this act to await trial at
the first regular term of court, or may hold special
sessions for the hearing of all such charges.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1858. Mr. Gartrell of Georgia, a new Member of the House of Representatives, made his début upon the floor to-day. He is a tall, good-looking man, and speaks with ease and fluency in that African style of oratory which the public speakers of the South are beginning to acquire, apparently from the example of the negro Methodist preachers. To those accustomed to a more composed and gentleman-like mode of speaking, it greatly injures the effect of sometimes really excellent matter-as in the case of Mr. Keitt of South Carolina, for ex ample, whose theatrical manner, starts, grimaces contertions, gyrations and tossings of the head and arms, not unfrequently deprive him of the credit he deserves for clothing sound sense and generous sentiments in good language.

With the air of a gentleman who was kindly deigning to turn for a time the crank of the universe Mr. Gartrell rehearsed to the amused and laughing House the usual stale and a thousand times ex-ploded scriptural defense of Slavery, which he evidently regarded as something original and sure to strike Congress with irresistible force so soon as they should hear it. The singular confusion of ideas on historical and geographical subjects which prevails at the South was strikingly manifested by Mr. Gartrell in spite of the elaborate preparation he had bestowed upon his maiden effort. He twice spoke of Guiana as an island; and quoting from the 25th chapter of Leviticus, the passage, "Thy bonds-" men and thy bondsmaids which thou shalt have shall be of the heathen that are round about you. he declared that the Africans were the heathen thus referred to. The learned gentleman's historical and ethnological studies have been apparently limited to the luminous and voluminous pages of Fletch er on Slavery—a book which contains more folly and falsehood, probably, than any other in ex-istence. Otherwise Mr. Gartrell would have been aware that the Hebrews were themselves from Africa when they entered Canaan, and that the heathen round about them. and that the heathen round about them, of whom Moses wrote, were the most civilized people of the earth at that period—the Pœhiniciaus, the Syriaus, Assyriaus and Babyloniaus—all of them, white Caucasian races, superior in culture to the Hebrews, and undoubtedly much lighter in color—for the Hebrews, though originally of Asiatic origin, had doubtless become Africanized somewhat by a residence of centuries in Africa and by their intermarriages with negroes. Moses himself, ac cording to the historian of his own race, Josephus was married to an Ethiopian woman, a princess from the upper Nile. In fact, the Hebrews, as we learn from Herodotus, Strabo, and other classic autherities, were universally regarded by the heathen round about them as an inferior race, debased by their servile origin, as the runaway slaves of the Egyptians, and by the contamination of lep-rosy. They made slaves of the heathen about them when they caught them, as prisoners in bat-tle, and the heathen returned the compliment with interest, and with usury even, for the Hebrews were much more frequently the enslaved than the

The slaves of the Jews, like most of the slaves of antiquity, were of the white race. Negroes were little known to the ancients, and the true negro races were separated from the Jews in Canaan by two thousand miles of hostile territory. The slaves of Abraham, whom Mr. Gartrell referred to with so much unction, were the men of his tribe, and no more slaves than the followers of any other Bedouin Shiek down to the present day. If Mr. Gartrell will do as Abraham did, put arms into the hands of his slaves and march with them into a land that does not recognize the fugitive slave law, he will speedily learn the difference between the "servants" of Abraham and the chattels of an American slaveholder.

There were some interesting episodes in the course of Mr. Gartrell's speech. He was dealing out statistics about the diminished production of sugar and coffee in Hayti—a diminution which proves nothing except that in 1788 the entire laboring population, men and women, were scourged into the culture of sugar and coffee, to the neglect of everything else, while in 1858 the population lives in ease and comfort and consume sugar and coffee, while their succestors only raised them for the consumption of others. Mr. Blair rose at this point and stated to the House that the exports from this country to that portion of Hayti occupied by free negroes were \$350,000 greater than our entire trade with Mexico, which has 8,000,000 of popula-tion. Our export of flour to Hayti in 1551, as shown by the Congressional document on Commercial Relations, was eight times more than to Cuba of pork, six times more; of dry goods, twelve times more. "This," said Mr. Blair, "is the value of "that island which has been destroyed, as it is said,

" by the emancipation of the slaves." The gentleman from Georgia was at first non plussed by this interpellation, but presently recover ing himself, said that it was not what the negroe ate or wore, but what they made that was in ques tion. It was not the exports to them, but their

exports to others! The House, though not disposed to press hard on a new member, smiled audibly at this novel eluci-dation of political economy. Mr. Blair kindly ex-plained to the bewildered Georgian that the negroes

plained to the bewindered Georgian that the negroes must have been able to pay for what they are and wore, or they never would have got the flour and pork and dry goods from this country.

To this home hit Mr. Gartrell replied, amid the general laughter of the House "that the negroes "were supported by their fostering Government" a compliment to the statesmanship and financial resources of his Majesty, the Emperor Faustin, o which that ebony potentate may be justly proud.

At the end of a high flown flourish about the

Scriptural and evangelical character of Slavery, th scriptural and evangenear character of the constor was interrupted by Mr. Lovejoy of Illinois, who read to him the following passage from the 23d chapter of Deuteronomy: "Thou shalt not de-"liver unto his master the servant which is "escaped from his master unto thee."

All that Mr. Gartrell could say in rejoinder to this

All that Mr. Gartrell could say in rejoinder to this was: "Does the gentleman consider the African "cqual to the white man?"
"That depends altogether upon his character, Sir," was Mr. Lovejoy's reply.

At this point Mr. Gartrell's more experienced friends on the floor came to his relief, and protested against these embarrassing interruptions. He went on to the expiration of his hour, when the Chairman's hammer cut short an oration, which will doubtless be read with pride and satisfaction in the chilightened State of Georgia. the colightened State of Georgia,

The following is a list of the caudidates for the Marshalship of the Northern District of this State:
John M. Mott of Troy, present incumbent; N. E. Payne and Simeon Jewett of Monroe; N. S. Elderkin of St. Lawrence; Smith Waterman of Albany; Dr. Bronk of Buffalo, editor of a German paper; N. Rossiter of Schebarie; A. Hayes of Clinton; Cot. Lansing of Herkiner; — Best of Buffalo; — Stelden of Cayuga; John Vernam of Livingston; Stephen Reynolds of Rensselaer. [Albany Journal. — Rosa Bonheur's maining, "The Horse Pair," is - Rosa Benheur's painting, "The Horse Pair," on exhibition at New-Oriens.

MAKING OR TAKING MONEY OUT OF THE TREASURY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Jan. 24, 1858. The professional lobbyists are not the only depredators upon the State Treasury. Some persons. ostensibly engaged in literary and scientific and antiquarian pursuits, do not scruple to put their hands, elbow deep, into the strong box. Some weeks ago, you hauled over the coals the late Secretary Headley for several very absurd mistakes and deficiencies in the State Census. Your strictures called forth a defense or explanation from Dr. Franklin B. Hough, who could not confine himself to a vindication of Mr. Headley, but swung his flail around, right and left, hitting the Legislature that passed the Census law, the indiscreet book agent who procured a copy of the list of Marshals. The Albany Argus that charged the Secretary with making his effice a book agency therefor, and the Marshals, by and large, for general ignorance and

incompetency.

This indiscreet and sweeping censure of others, so entirely uncalled for, has prompted me to make some investigation into the past history and pres-ent employments of this Dr. Hough. He is the author of histories of several counties

in this State—St. Lawrence, Franklin, Jefferson and Lewis. He came down to Albany from the lat ter county in 1854, and was favorably recommend-ed to Mr. Secretary Leavenworth as the proper man to superintend the taking of the census and its publication.

Leavenworth took him into his office in the latter part of 1854. Hough was employed from that time in getting up and devising the schedules and tables for the taking of the census, in superintending the printing of the blanks and forwarding them to the marshals, in writing circulars and instructions, and finally, in condensing and arranging the returns for publication. To aid the Doctor in his arduous mathematical labors, some fifteen or twenty boys were collected from the normal and public schools. The work of collating, copying and footing the schedules of the marshals was intrusted to these boys, over whom the Doctor acted as master and

superintendent.

It may be asked why was not a work of this importance committed to practiced copyists and skill-ful reckoners? Boys could be hired at less wages, and economy was weighed against accuracy. The boys were poor, and to hire them was charitable, and charity must be an apology for blunders. I have not examined the Controller's books to see how many boys were employed nor how much was paid them singly or in the aggregate, nor how long were engaged in assisting the doctor. The returns were all sent in by the Marshals before the expiration of the year 1855, with, perhaps, a few excep-tions. Under the Doctor's nursing care, the work of compilation was prolonged to the end nearly of the year 1857.

If two good accountants and ready-reckoners could not have accomplished the work in six months, an ordinary employer would have discharged

them for sheer laziness.

But, perhaps, there are reasons that will explain this extraordinary delay. During the years 1854 and 1855, the Doctor was paid for his services \$1,421 15. In 1856 and 1857, he was paid at the rate of \$100 per month for twenty months, making \$2,000. For his labor upon the census, therefore, he has received \$3,421 15.

he has received \$3,421 15.

It was certainly very comfortable to be in the receipt of an income of \$100 per month, for two or three years, and in the mean time to have leisure for several other laborious undertakings.

leisure for several other laborious undertakings.

In 1854, the Regents of the Universty obtained an appropriation of \$3,000 to enable them to publish an abstract of the meteorological observations taken under their direction for a quarter of a century past. This abstract was made by the Doctor during the years 1854 and 1855, and the result was seen in a folio book of a thousand pages of solid rule and figure work. For this the Regents allowed him \$600 in 1856, and subsequently allowed rule and figure work. For this the Regents allowed him \$600 in 1856, and subsequently allowed him a part of an additional appropriation of \$1,000 to complete the publication, and further certified him \$100, which was put into that omnibus of legislation called a Supply bill.

In the year 1855, also, he received from the De-partment of Public Instruction \$100 for certain

services not specified in the warrant.

He got from the State, therefore, for part of the year 1854, and the whole of 1855, the handsome sum of \$2,287 15.

In 1855 also appeared a book entitled the New-

York Civil List, compiled, as the title page asserts, by Dr. F. B. Hough. It is a book of 450 pages, comprising the names of all the men who have office in the State from its organization down to 1850. The whole of it is copied from the rolls and records in the office of the Secretary of State. It was, probably, done during the intervals of the harder work upon the census—a mere interlude to the principal play. For this work, he receives a certain per centage upon the copies sold by the publishers, the chief reliance being upon an annual order from each Legislature—a reliance which inc order from each Legislature—a reliance which jus-tifies a stereotyping of the book.

From these sales for three years' there must have een received not less than \$500.

But do not imagine that this relation comprises

But do not imagine that this relation comprises the whole of the Doctor's labors and rewards. In the last annual volume of the Maine Historical Society, he is credited with the discovery of valuable documents relating to the history of the State of Maine, in the New-York Secretary of State's Office, and is said to have been paid \$300 for getting up a small edition of the same. These discoveries are mostly papers included in the Brodhead documents as few being taken from the Council documents—a few being taken from the Council minutes. It is not known how many other discoveries of a like nature he has made for equally ig-

norant people.

But all this does not show the whole extent of the Doctor's actual labors during the past three years. He has in press a work on Indian affairs and Indian treaties, all copied and extracted from the records in the Secretary's office. He has evidently made the best of his time. The Secretary's office has been a mine of wealth to him. His main labor has been the Census, and his Meteorology, his Civil List, and Indian Treaties and Affairs, have been only

It may be truthfully said of him that he has been It is not strange that the Census should drag, in the charge of one so laboriously plodding through the musty records of the office, selecting and copy-ing the material for three or four statistical works. It is questionable, makers

It is questionable, perhaps, whether any other clerk, in all the Departments, has turned his time and opportunities to so profitable an account. He has drawn from the State, directly and incidentally. money equal to the salaries of two State officers. By his own extraordinary diligence, and by the help of a score or less of boys, he may have copied from the old records and papers matter for half a dozen

more volumes.

It will be well to be on our guard against the passage of resolutions in the Senate and Assembly creating fat jobs for such book-worms and the

Schoezmaker was not a defaulter while in the service of the public. The State never lost a dollar by him. He performed the duty of a State Senator, a Representative in Congress, Canal Anditor, and Baok Superintendent, with unquestionable integrity and emirent ability. In these offices he earned the character for talent and honesty which induced the richest corporation in the State to offer him \$5,000 a year in an office specially created for him. In the misuse of the funds of this corporation he imitated hundreds of hank cashiers, and railroad treasurers, and mer hants' clerks, whose temptations overcame their virtue. He is a model for all defaulters, for he has restored all the money he wrongfully used. hoepmaker was not a defaulter while in the service

elerks, whose temptrous overcase their virtue. He is a model for all defaulters, for he has restored all the money he wrongfully used.

James C. Forsyth, too, at the time of his nomination, hore an unblenished character. He had been elected a County Judge, he had served in the Constitutional Convention of 1846, and he received more than a thousand majority in his own county for the office of Secretary of State. His subsequent fall from virtue cannot fairly be charged as a reproach upon any clique or party. Your correspondent must be some curious and disappointed politician, whose virtue, talents and capacity have not yet been recognized by a discerning people.

A living ass may, with impunity, kick a dead him. There is neither courage nor magnanimity in dragging the names of Forsyth and Schoomaker before the public, when the writer has not the manliness to name any man, or clique, or designate the individuals com-

any man, or clique, or designate the individuals com-posing the "combination of active politicians" who ought to be shaken off by the Republican party.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE CAPTAIN OF THE STEAMER

ALABAMA.

Capt. Schenck of the steamer Alabama, plying beween this port and Savannah, was arrested recently in this city, on an order from the Court of Common Pleas, at the suit of John Duffy, esq., for assault and battery and other outrages, as already reported. The editor of

and other outrages, as already reported. The editor of The Saranaah Georgian says:

"We recollect being a passenger from New-York on the Alabama when the occurrence alleged by the plaintiff, Mr. Duffy, took place. It was on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 7, 1857. We believe, to the best of our opinion, that the main facts of the case are as follows: Duffy was in the dry goods business, and had shipped some freight by the Alabama, consigned to him in Savannah, which goods he intended to accompany. He neglected to get a ticket at the office, and only got on board the steamer a few minutes before she left her what in New-York. When about to pay his fare to Purser Hatch, among the amount was a \$1 his fare to Purser Hatch, among the amount was a \$1 bill on a Brooklyn back, then one of the 'suspended banks,' it being 'panic' time, and consequently 'un-

current.

"This bill the purser refused to accept in payment of Duffy's fare. Duffy insisted that it should be taken. Hence arose a dispute, which we did not hear. The captain was called and he resolved that Duffy should captain was called and he resolved that Duffy should be put ashore. There was some excitement, and we saw Duffy hoisted by two men over the side into a boat, where, under the guard of a mate, who a part of the time held Duffy by the collar, he was kept with two hard-looking stow-aways until the steamer got down in the Hook, under the Highlands. Here the steamer stopped while the boat was lowered, rowed to land, and Duffy and the other two put ashore near a lighthouse. It was then sundown and the passengers could not see the modus operandi of landing them. We saw some of Duffy's luggage put into the boat with him, and we understood als freight duly arrived in Sayannah and awaited his order, when some days with him, and we understood as regist day affect in Savannah and awaited his order, when some days after he managed to get to this city. We understand that Duffy, when in the hoat, sent an offer to applogize to the captain—we heard the captain say that he would not have such a man as a passenger under any

ENGINEERS OF THE U. S. STEAM-FRIGATE NIAGARA. The following Engineers have been ordered to this vessel: Chief Engineer, J. Follansbee; First Assistants, John Faron and William S. Stamm; Second Assistants, M. Kellogg and George Johnson; Third Assistants, Jackson McElwell and Messrs, Kutz, Bailey and Buechler.

The Europa reported passing a steamer, brig rigged, steering east, and some were led to suppose it might be the steamer Ariel; but the latter has only one funnel,

the steamer Ariel; but the latter has only one funnel, whereas the steamer reported had two.

The brig Townsend Jones, Capt. Janvine, bound for Valparaiso and a market, sailed from this port last Saturday with 933 cases of bombshells, 81 do. shot, 55 do. Minié cartridges, 200 do. musket cartridges, 1 case fuses, 16 kegs Minié balls, 50 cases Minié rides, 400 do. United States muskets, 30 do. musket flints, 5 do. musket caps, 34 do. howitzers, 1 do. cannon caps, 241 kegs powder, 9 cases cavalry subers.

T. S. FRIGATE POWNATAN.

The United States steam-frigate Powhatan, bound to the East Indies, touched at Maderia on the 27th December, to land Ex-President Pierce and lady. She made the passage from Noriolk in 16 days. We have been permitted to peruse a letter written by a gentleman on board, from which we learn that the Powhatan arrived at Funchal on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, having had a succession of head winds from the time she left Hampton Roads, with the exception of two or three days.

three days.

The letter before us refers to the fact of speaking and supplying with fresh provisions the bark Orlando, bound to Boston, heretofore noticed, and adds that after parting company with that vessel the Powhatan encountered a heavy north-easterly gale of wind, with a heavy head sea, which she had to contend with for four days. This gale contributed considerably toward prologing her voyage. The ship would be detained at Emphal only long ground to at Funchal only long enough to replenish her coal, when she would leave for Cape Town. The letter adds that all the officers and crew were in the best of health and spirits.

[Baltimore Patriot. health and spirits.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS. ARREST OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE MARINE BANK

F HOBOKEN, CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT .-The Marine Bank of Hoboken has had a brief existence. The doors were thrown open for business on the 11th of this month and were closed on Tuesday, with the arrest of Mr. Louis M. Van Eeten, the President, on a charge of embezzlement and swindling. The origin and history of this banking institution, as nearly as our reporter could learn, is briefly as follows: During the month of November last Mr. Louis M. Van Eeten (formerly of the firm of Van Eeten Bros., merchants, doing business at No. 3 Bowling Green, New-York) came to Hoboken and represented to a number of gentlemen there that he had a considerable amount of unemployed capital which he would like to invest in the establishment of a bank in that city. He proposed to work the institution under the General Banking law of New-Jersey, which requires the deposit of securities with the State Treasurer for the full amount of the issue; and, to give the bank a local character, he offered to give parties in Hoboken and New-York an interest in it by selling them a quantity of stock and taking their notes for the same. This offer seemed so liberal and safe that it was accepted by several of the gentlemen, who at the time thought themselves exceedingly fortunate to be able, in these hard times, to purchase an interest in a banking business upon such favorable terms, Mr. Van Eeten asking only to be made President. The amount of capital having been fixed at \$100,000, the officers were elected, the stock was issued and notes taken for the same. Mr. Van Eeten proceeded to rent and fit up the banking building upon the corner of Washington and First streets at his own individual expense, and represented that he had sent securities to the State Treasurer to the amount of \$33,000, and that the bills for circulation would be on hand in a few days. The bank building was finally completed, and although the bills for circulation sets a first process of the terms of the repeat. merchants, doing business at No. 3 Bowling Green, was finally completed; and although the bills had not yet arrived from the State Treasurer, upon the repeat-ed assurances of President Van Eeten that they would be along in a day or two, the Directors were pursua-ded to open the bank for business on the 11th inst., and through the influence of some of the friends con-By will be well to be on our guard against the passage of resolutions in the Senate and Assembly creating lat jobs for such book-worms and the Albany printers.

THE LOBBY.

THE LOBBY.

THE LOBBY.

The property of the N.Y. Thoms.

Albany, Jan. 25, 1858.

You appear to have several correspondents in this city who affect to be greatly exercised about the Lobby.

Much unmeaning and pointless abuse is heaped upon an apocryphal body of men in whose hands the honorable Legislature is supposed to be but a puppet-show.

What is all this vague declamation worth! What would an ectavo volume of indignant eloquence be worth without an exposure of specific cases of corrupt schemes! One-half the lobby agents are at constant war with the other half. I perceive that you have admitted a communication from some person who alledes to a plot contrived last Winter to earry through the instituted an examination of the accounts Clark next instituted an examination of the accounts adding the self-guildent of \$380.36. This convinced them that a swindle was designed, and that they had thus far unscribed to a plot contrived last Winter to earry through the content of the depositors. They determined considerable sums of money were at once deposited at its counter. One day followed another without the arrival of the promised bille for circulation, and Mr. Grossiderable sums of money were at once deposited at its full promised bille for circulation, and Mr. Grossiderable sums of money were at once deposited in the minds of Mr. J. Harvey Lyons, the Notary, and Mr. Grossiderable sums of money were at once deposited in the minds of Mr. J. Harvey Lyons, the Notary, and Mr. Grossiderable sums of money were at once deposited in the minds of Mr. J. Harvey Lyons, the Notary, and Mr. Grossiderable sums of money were excited in the minds of the promised blue for the promised blue for indignant elophone that they have not carry and was answered that they had no official knowledge of the institution. Their swindle was designed, and that they had thus fa

DEATH OF AN EDITOR. -Orrin Phare, for fifteen years editer and proprietor of Lee Monmouth Laquirer and also recent editor of The New Jersey Farmer died at Philadelphia on Saturday, aged 36 years.

MURDER. On Tuesday night, an Irishman, who name we have been unable to learn, killed an Italian in a house at Craseville, four miles from Elizabeth. They had been drinking, and a dispute arising, the frishman stabled the Italian. The murderer has not set been arrested.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

EOARD OF COUNCILMEN. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17.—The B ard met this even-ng at 5 o'clock, CHARLES H. HASWELL, esq., in the

chair.

Fet tiens.—Of Niagara Hose Company, N., 2, for a new carriage; to Committee on Fire Department. Of Parker & Lyons, to be employed in cleaning and renovating the marble in the City Hall; to Committee on Aris and Sciences. Of Hose Company No. 11, for appropriation for house and lot; to Committee on Fire Department.

Resolutions.—In favor of repairing dock at foot of Forty-seventh street, North River; to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips. In favor of filling sanken lots on Forty-second street, between Ninth avenue and the North River; to Committee on Public Health. To pave and regulate Forty-third street, between Eleventh avenue and North River; to Committee on Roads. To pay the three fire telegraph operators \$800 a year each; to Committee on Salaries. To confirm John J. Tindale as clerk to the Board of Fire Wardens; adopted.

Communications—From Deputies for Making Assessments, stating that through an error of the Surveyor, they had overtaxed property-owners in Park place for paving that street with Belgian pavement, and asking that the Common Council resolud the former section, that the assessment may be corrected. Referred to Joint Committee on Accounts.

Reterred to Joint Committee on Accounts.

THE TAX LEVY FOR 1858.

Mr. ARCULARUS called up the majority report on the Tax Levy to 1858, and moved that it be read. It was lead. The minority report was then called for

Mr. GENET moved that the majority report be taken

Mr. Gener moved that the majority report be taken from the table and acted upon by sections.

Mr. Brany moved to amend by substituting the minority report. Lost.

The majority report was then taken up.

Mr. Brany wanted to know why the Fire Telegraph apprepriation had been increased from \$5,000 last year to \$6,400 this.

Mr. Arcularus insignated that members made a puppet of him by asking questions upon subjects on which they were fully advised. He did not charge that it was the intention of any member to play with him, but he wished to put gentlemen upon their guard. Mr. Flagg, Mr. Robinson, and others had told him this sum was needed on account of alterations. He did not know himself what the increase was for.

Mr. Brady did not consider that the Chairman of the Finance Committee had a right to demand that every member should accept the report of the Committee as correct without explanation. Until he was shown that there was a reason for this increase, other than the mere statement of Mr. Robinson or Mr. Flagg, he should oppose if. He moved to strike out \$6.400, and insert \$5,000. Lost.

Mr. Chawford, in regard to the Russ pavement improvement appropriation of \$75,000, stated that there was \$50,000 unexpended of the amount raised in 1856 for this object, and waiting to be reappropriated. Mr. Brany did not consider that the Chairman of

there was \$50,000 unexpended of the amount raised in 1856 for this object, and waiting to be reappropriated. He therefore moved to strike out \$75,000 and insert \$26,000. Adopted.

Mr. Chawford moved to reappropriate \$49,979 30 from the appropriation of 1856. Adopted.

Mr. Gener moved to increase the appropriation of clerk hire for Committees to \$5,000.

Mr. Brady asked the reason.

Mr. Gener stated that it was necessary for the Committees to engage clerks to enable them to discharge their duties. The Committee to investigate the Controller's Department, of which he was a member, would require at least two clerks.

the Centroller's Department, of which he was a member, would require at least two clerks.

The amendment prevailed.

Mr. Brady wanted to know why the item of \$900 for copying judgments was inserted, when there was a similar item for the Common Pleas of \$1,500.

Mr. Arcularius said, from information be had received, be would move to strike out the \$900 item. Adonted.

Mr. Brany-Why not strike out the \$1,500 item

also.
It was stricken out.
Mr. Brany—Why is Mr. A. J. McCarty to receive \$12,683 30. for plumbing to the Station-Houses in 1856-7? Why does not this appropriation go in the usual budget? If it was a just relain the Controller rould have paid it long ago. I move that it be stricken out. stricken out.
Mr. A. J. McCarry-I did that work; if I don't

choose to sue the city that's my business. Mr. Flagg has paid me part of the money, and has not paid the whole because he said there was no appropriation. I have done this work, the work has been inspected and approved, and I shall be paid in good season. Mr. GENET—The reason this money has not been paid before is because the Controller tries to give citi-

zens who have claims against the city all the trouble he can, and fight off the payment until the Courts compel him to pay the debts and a huge bill of costa beside. There were 400 judgments against the city

last year.

Mr. Arcularius said he found the vouchers for this AIR. ARCULARIUS said he found the vouchers for this claim in the Controller's office, and the Controller had always got out of paying the bil on the plasthat there was no appro-riation.

Mr. Brady did not oppose this bill any more than any other average.

Mr. Brany did not oppose this bill any more than any other, except that he thought it exorbitant. He would not refer the Chairman of the Finance Committee to affidavits made before the Committee of Investigation, of which Ald. Tacker was Chairman. The four hundred judgments against the city, obtained by Devlin and his friends, could be accounted for by the Corporation Counsel. It was easy to procure these vouchers; parties unacquainted with the work will swear that the amounts charged are not exorbitant; butchers will swear to mason's work, carpenters to plumber's work, &c.

Mr. McCoury—The gentleman had better not tell

Mr. McCarry-The gentleman had better not tell

me I swear false.

Mr. Brany thought it would be enough to take him

He could not be bulled nor threatened.

Some sharp words passed between Messrs. Brady and McCarty, and the Chair called them both to

Mr. BRADY charged that Mr. McCarty had esti

Mr. Brady charged that Mr. McCarty had estimated the plumbing of a Station-House at over \$6,000, while the work was done for \$900.

Mr. McCarty explained that the work in that case was not done according to the specifications.

The motion to strike out was lost.

Mr. Brady moved to strike the item \$38,353 11, amount of judgment recovered against the city, from the tax levy. Lost.

Mr. Geff moved to reconsider the striking out of the appropriation of \$1,500 for copying judgment dockets in the Court of Common Pleas, as the work was ordered by the Board of Supervisors, and the clerks were engaged at it.

The motion was reconsidered 14 to 4.

Mr. Brady moved to strike out the item of \$10,000 to reimburse Mayor Wood for contesting the Police Law.

Law.

Mr. GENET said his particular friend, the late Mayor.

Mr. Gener said his particular friend, the late Mayor, had the sympathy of the people in his action, and the bill ought to be paid.

Mr. Brady would call attention to the fact that Mr. Wood had promised to assume the expense of this contest himselt; his message to that effect was on file. It was therefore superfluous for the city to assume his debts. The gentleman from the Seventh says the late Mayor is his particular friend. He seems to have jumped around very quickly; not long ago he was the bitter opponent of Mr. Wood and his party.

Mr. Gener said he did not assume to be the mouth-piece of the Democracy, nor of the late Mayor. True, he had been a Whig, and would have remained one still had that party lived; but when that foul Black Republican cloud of niggerism and amalgamation came over that party, he took refuge within the Democratic ark.

came over that party, he took coratic ark.

The motion to strike out was lost.

Mr. Chawrond moved to deduct \$37,700 from the item of \$460,634 for lamps and gas. Adopted.

Mr. Arcularius submitted an estimate of the cost of the River Police, amounting to \$41,000. He moved to refer the subject to the consideration of the Committee on Police. If the city needed a police, it should be made as efficient as possible. The motion was adopted.

adopted.
Mr. Brany moved to strike out \$85,000 for printing,
and substitute \$40,000. Adopted. Mr. CRAWFORD moved to reappropriate \$78,365 82,

Mr. Chawford moved to reappropriate 478,365 82, nexpended from last year's appropriation, for real restate expenses. Adopted. He then moved to amend the appropriation by striking out \$100,000 and inserting \$25,000. Adopted.

Mr. Haswell resigned the chair to Mr. Arcularis, and moved that \$10,000, which had been appropriated for the construction of a Station-House in the Twenty-first Ward. Adopted.

Mr. Chawford moved that \$12,000 appropriated last year had not station-House in the Evicenth.

last year for a new Station-House in the Fifteenth Ward, and unexpended, be reappropriated. Adopted. Mr. Gener moved to add \$10,000 for grading Mount Morrie square.

Mr. Bhaby hoped not. The Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards had park enough in the Central Park. Be-

sides, he did not believe that the square was worth sides, be did not believe that the square was work the improvement. A Mr. Graer said the property-owners had been agreesed for the improvement, and it ought to be made. Mr. Crawrond denied that the assessment had been made, and opposed the motion. It passed, however, by a nej-rity of five.

Mr. Crawrond mozed to reappropriate from amount unexy-nded for iron pavement, \$125,000 instead of \$78,000. Adopted.

The ray leavy was then adopted—21 to 1—Mr. Brady

The tax levy was then adopted—2I to 1—Mr. Brady voting No. The following is a copy as amended:

1AX LEVY FOR 1858.

Asylum for lob to Aque duct repairs and improveme Beilding Loan Stock, No. 3...... Board of Health...... Best of Heath
Common schools for State.
Common schools for city.
Control Pak, interest on debt
County contingencies.
City contingencies.
City inspector's Department and pay of Street
spectors.
Counters feer. Rept.
Russ Pavement Improvement.
Rusl Estate Expenses.
Rusl Estate Expenses.
Ponds and Avenues and Arrearages of 1857.
Do. Mac-damizing Second avenue and othe at d buildings for Fire Department.

Supplies to Public Offices.

Suthers yearing and cleaning.

Sources, repairing and cleaning.

Sources to Relief of Juvenile Definquents.

State Tax (21 mill).

Street Expances and Paving Tompkine square railing... Worth Monument, completion and railing Mon ment square.
Water-pipes and laying.
Attractages of 1857.
To grade Mourt Morris square. \$1,250,757 12 \$193,465 82 The following items show wherein the levy differ from the bill reported by the Committee:

INCREASE. Total DECREASE 417,500

Russ Pavement 48,000 printing 45,000 00
Copying Judyments 500 Real Estate expens 76,365 82
Lamps and Gas. 37,700 +210,965 82
Total 17,500 68 \$17,500

Reappropriations from farmer appropriations, cluded in the Tax bill; uded in the Tax bitt:
Russ pavement.
Rusl state.
Station-House, Twenty first Ward.
Station-House, Fifteenth Ward.......
Iron pavement...... . # 275,345 12 YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION. The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Union was held at their rooms in Clinton Hall on Tuosday evening, the President, Richard Warren, esq., in the Chair. No withstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, there was the contract of t

weather there were many more present than could be seated.

The resolution offered at the last meeting to alter the name of the Union, calling it the "Christian Union of New-York," was postponed until the next meeting. The reasons urged by some for altering the name were that many of the active mambers are men of middle age, and that it cannot, therefore, strictly be called a "Young Men's" Society; also, that by taking broader ground, as the new name proposed would indicate, a wider field of usefulness would be opened in which both man and woman could work harmoniously in developing the practical beauties of the Christian faith. After the transaction of the preliminary business, the Rev. Henry Blanchard of Brooklyn read an eloquent essay on "Moral Heroism." At the close of the essay the subject was discussed by Messrs, Hallack, Hatch, Olmsted, Gardner, Dunn, Cushing and Baker.

One interesting feature of the meeting was the election of Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith as a member of the Union, followed by a brief speech from the lady in question on the topic of discussion. Her remarks were very appropriate, and evidently proceeded from the depths of an earnest soul. The young men of the Union need have no fears of suffering from such accessions to their ranks. weather there were many more present than could be

LAND REFORM ASSOCIATION. The Executive Committee met last evening at their rooms in Broadway—the President, John Commissions, in the chair.

The PRESIDENT read a letter which he had received

The PRESIDENT read a letter which he had received from James Buchanan, President of the United States, relative to the building of a Pacific Railroad. Letters were also read from the Hon. Andrew Johnson of the United States Senate, Francis Gallagher of Baltimore, and William H. Jacques of Rahway, N. J. Mr. Johnson's Homestead bill was received and

read.

The Secretary, Ben. Pauce, reported that since the last meeting petitions had been forwarded to Messrs. Seward and Johnson of the Senate, and to the Hon. John Kelly of the House of Representatives. The work of procuring signatures to petitions is being vigorously prosecuted, and the whole city will be canvassed in a few weeks. The Committee adjourned to meet again at the call of the officers.

Destriction of Sheep.—Last Saturday night oine-teen sheep were destroyed in the yard of John H. Cook of Westbampton, by a dog belonging to one of his neighbors. The dog was "caught in the very act" by Mr. Cook, and is now held a prisoner. The sheep were worth nearly \$100. Of course the owner of the dog will have to answer, and very likely the dog too. [Springheld (Mass.) Republican, Jan. 23.

Yes, of course, that one dog; while the owner of the sheep and each of his neighbors probably will con-tinue the practice of keeping worthless curs. That is, worthless in the country, where the people don't know their value-to the sausage-makers. In all parts of the country the practice of keeping dogs is one of the greatest drawbacks to keeping sheep.

THE OYSTER BEDS AND OYSTER BUSINESS OF VIR-THE OYSTER BEDS AND OYSTER BUSINESS OF VIRGINIA.—Tide water Virginia contains in its bays, rivers and creeks not less than 2,000 square miles of 1,280,000 acres of cyster beds. Allowing one tenth of a bushel to every square yard, we have upon the just publicum of our State 619,520,000 bushels of cystera. Those who are ignorant of the subject have no conception of the trade in these bivalves—the extensive factor vessels and army of persons engaged in their taking, transporting, &c. Not less than 100,000 tuns of shipping are annually employed in the trade, and at the lowest estimate twenty millions of bushels are taken every year from the rocks and beds, eighteen millions of which are carried outside the boundaries of our State.

every year from the rocks and beds, eighteen millions of which are carried outside the boundaries of our State.

It is known that 25.5 vessels, varying in capacity from 400 to 4,000 bushels and employing 725 men, again employed in the oyster trade of Baltimore. In Fairhaven 80 vessels, varying in capacity from 2,900 to 7,000 bushels, were owned in 1856, which were exclusively employed in this trade, beside a large number which were chartered by its inhabitants during the busy season. It is estimated that nearly 150 vessels in this trade are now owned at that port. The very large number of vessels owned in Boston, New-York and Philadelphin, for this trade, are not known. Six years ago a captain informs us that he knew of 60 in New-York city. Boston is known to have at least 40 vessels. Providence, New-London, Bridgeport and New-Bedford each own ten sail at least of large vessels, and other smaller places, on Long Island and elsewhere, own many others. We may assert, without fear of contradiction, that 100,000 tuns of shipping are now employed in the oyster trade.

It is exceedingly difficult to get at the quantity of oysters taken to the different ports from Virginia; but from numberless inquiries in every direction, we are justified in affirming (and we speak within bounds) that 4,000,000 to Boston; 2,000,000 to Philadelphia; 2,000,000 to Boston; 2,000,000 to Philadelphia; 2,000,000 (not including those from the Maryland beds)

to Fairhaven; 4,000,000 to New-York City and vening; 2,000,000 to Boston; 2,000,000 to Philadelphia; 2,000,000 (not including those from the Meryland beds) to Baltimore; 3,000,000 to Providence, Bridgeport, New-London, New-Beaford and elsewhere, and 1,000,000 to the South, making a grand aggregate of 18,600,000.